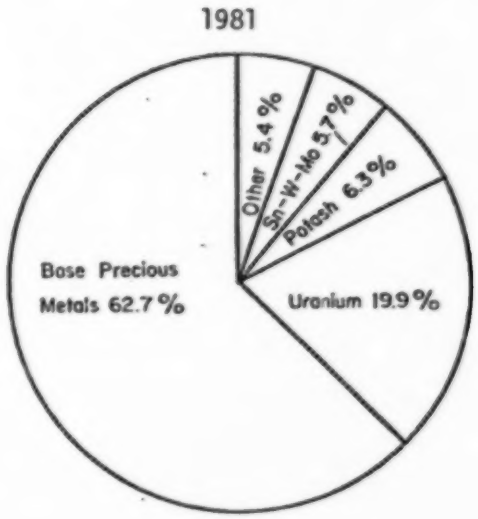
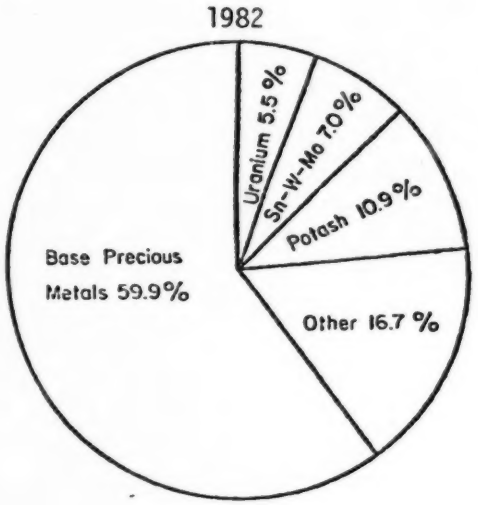
Update 1983

MINERAL EXPLORATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Exploration activity and expenditures appear to have increased modestly in 1983 from 1982. Total exploration expenditures for 1981 were $16.033 million, with a drop to $12.615 million for 1982 ($10.436 million for general exploration, $2.179 million for on-property exploration). The estimate for 1983 is $11 million for general exploration. The field expenditures for general exploration for 1981 and 1982 (not including on-property exploration, lease rentals, property acquisition costs and head office expenses) are illustrated below. We will not know the details for 1983 until our statistical survey is completed in 1984, but it is anticipated that base-precious metals will again account for 65% of the general exploration expenditures; Sn-W-Mo, 10%; Potash, 8%; Uranium, 7%; and other, 10%.



$12,704,157



$10,027,285

In 1982, 4670 new claims were staked, and 18,517 were in good standing at the end of that year. Claim staking continued to be slow through most of 1983 with 4522 new claims being recorded and 15,288 remaining in good standing on December 31, 1983. The table following illustrates the monthly pattern of staking for 1983:

MONTH	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun	Jul	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
NFLD	1089	323	258	55	168	207	289	238	80	22	1180	89	3998
LAB.	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	408	0	0	0	0	524
													4522

Most of the staking activity was in insular Newfoundland. Various geological environments had new staking activity, indicative of continued interest in base metal exploration and growing interest in areas of primarily precious metal potential as well as areas prospective for lithophile mineralization.

Most companies active in the province in 1982 were back again in 1983. There were some new companies in doing initial reconnaissance, hopefully with project generation as the aim. The most significant setback was IOCC's curtailment of its exploration efforts and the termination of its entire exploration staff near the end of 1983.

Since the implementation of the Mineral Act and the Mineral Holdings Impost Act in 1977 and 1978, respectively, additional mineral rights have been reverting to Crown Land status, open for claim staking. Large proportions of areas held by Brinco and Nalco under concession agreements came open in 1979 and 1980, with lesser amounts since, in addition to several small areas held by individuals or companies as fee simple grants or development licences. In 1970, only about 10% of the whole province was Crown Land. In contrast, during 1983, the mineral rights of 85.35% of Newfoundland (3.5% is in parks, wilderness areas or sanctuaries) and 94.5% of Labrador were available for claim staking, that is, more than 90 percent of the whole province. On May 24, 1983, ninety-seven Reid Lots totalling 6,272 km^2 came open for claim staking. In terms of area, of the province's total area of 404,520 km^2, only about 40,000 km^2 were open for claim staking in 1970. Presently, more than 370,000 km^2 are open. Significant additional portions of the Brinco and Nalco concessions were surrendered at the end of 1983, and these areas will become available for staking in 1984. Additional Reid Lots are also expected to revert to Crown Land status in 1984. As well, under the Mineral Holdings Impost Act, a number of fee simple grants will be forfeited in 1984.

Avalon Peninsula - Burin Peninsula

On the Burin Peninsula, Tasu Resources carried out a program of soil geochemistry over its property near Winterland. Towards the northern end of the peninsula, Selco carried out ground surveys and diamond drilling at Hickeys Pond. Also in this area, APEX Ltd. (Phillip Saunders and Doug Reusch - two local mineral exploration geologists) has staked a precious metal prospect and is conducting reconnaissance geochemistry surveys.

The most significant development on the Burin Peninsula in 1983 was the application by the provincial government of section 42.1 of the Mineral Act against Alcan's mineral holdings near St. Lawrence. Fee simple mining grants totalling 2250 ha have reverted to the province, thus making the fluorspar deposits available for new development. Several companies have expressed an interest, with one company, Minworth Ltd., presenting a serious proposal to the provincial government in December, 1983.

Eastward onto the Avalon Peninsula, barite is being actively explored for by Gibbs and Jones - Eagle Resources. They have made an agreement with East Coast Barite (ECB) on the Colliers Point property; ECB is going to manage, mill and market the barite from this location. Magcobar - Dresser also staked some claims on the Avalon in November, and will probably be conducting exploration for barite. IOCC had a two man crew carrying out detailed mapping and geochemical surveys for most of the summer on its Carbonear property. Future work on this property by IOCC now appears doubtful as a result of the recent termination of its exploration group. Tasu Resources carried out a small drill program on the La Manche lead vein. Lewis Murphy staked 229 claims south of Holyrood; he is promoting the area's precious metal potential.

Western Newfoundland

In western Newfoundland, Teck Explorations Ltd. continued its exploration diamond drilling program around the Daniel's Harbour zinc mine. Another company, Narex Ore Search Consultants, conducted a diamond drilling program in the Round Pond area of the Great Northern Peninsula during late winter - early spring. This exploration work was conducted on claims staked by Narex in 1982 primarily for lead and zinc in the Cambro-Ordovician carbonates. Further south, Westfield Minerals Ltd. continued its exploration efforts in the Humber Arm - Goose Arm area, investigating a number of anomalies outlined in a government lake sediment survey. Work was also conducted on a number of old mineral prospects in the area and some new showings were discovered. Westfield is expected to be active in this area again in 1984.

Between Bonne Bay and St. George's Bay, there was continued interest in base metals in the Bay of Islands igneous complex. Duval International Corporation has claims in the Gregory River area and has been actively exploring in the area for the past four years. There has also been some interest expressed in the chromite potential of the area. Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. still holds claims on the Bluff Head deposits.

In the Carboniferous rocks of the Deer Lake Basin and the St. George's Bay area, Westfield Minerals Ltd. still holds some mineral rights where it led a major exploration progrm for uranium in 1979-81.

Chutine Resources recently entered into a joint venture agreement with Westfield to start exploration work on the Deer Lake project on the Reid Lots and claims held by Westfield in the Deer Lake Basin. Chutine has the right to earn up to a 45% interest upon expenditures of up to $900,000 in four phases. Additional expenditures will be shared on a 45/55 basis. Geological studies of bedrock and float samples indicate that high silver values present in the sandstones are caused by disseminations of a silver-bearing mineral, acanthite. These high silver values are from the same uraniferous boulders discovered in the late 1970's, but were only noted last year after a detailed mineralogical study of the boulders was undertaken.

RPF Syndicate still holds some of the best areas for potash in western Newfoundland. No work was done in 1983. Work to date has not been conclusive in proving (or disproving) the existence of potentially economic potash deposits. The geological setting is favorable and large tonnages of common salt are present in the area.

Riocanex holds mineral claims in the southern end of the Codroy Valley. The company conducted geological and geophysical surveys during the 1982-83. In early December, 1983, Riocanex drilled one vertical hole to assess the potash potential of the area. Results have not been released at this time.

Also in late 1983, the provincial Mines Branch in cooperation with the Earth Sciences Department of Memorial University drilled one vertical hole in the Bay St. George Carboniferous Basin exploring for coal. This work is part of a joint project funded by an EMR Canada grant to assess the coal, oil and gas potential ofsouth-western Newfoundland. The project involves both office and field studies, with a large volume of geological and geophysical data being compiled.

Tillicum Resources actively explored in the Anguille Mountains during 1983. Work included geological mapping, geochemical sampling and prospecting. The company staked more claims in the area during November. This project is expected to be one of the more active in the province during 1984 and is prospective for shale-hosted base metals.

South Coast

Moving eastwards into the Newfoundland Central Mobile belt, the main interest is primarily in base and precious metals. Riocanex conducted a small program of stripping on its Isle aux Morts gold-silver base metals property in 1983. Considerable exploration work has been done on this property in the past five years; however, the project is now on hold.

Utah Mines was again active in 1983 on its claims in southwestern Newfoundland. More geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys were conducted. A diamond drilling program was done during the fall.

Selco conducted ground surveys over its claims on the former Chetwynd fee simple (La Poile Bay area). Drilling was conducted in late fall, with the target being precious and base metals. Selco also staked some new claim blocks in the region during the year.

Early in 1983, Riocanex did some work on claims staked in response to Open File 1302 - Tungsten in lake sediment over granitoid rocks of south-central Newfoundland - a pilot study.

There was no activity at Granite Lake during 1983. Large claim blocks are still held in this area on the site of a major lake sediment geochemical anomaly, but no concentration of commercial significance has been identified to date.

The results of a G.S.C. airborne gamma ray spectrometry survey were released in July for a portion of the south coast. Three companies had personnel at our office to pick up copies of this release, namely, Riocanex, Selco and Uranerz. Selco staked a block of claims following up on the results.

Central Newfoundland - Notre Dame Bay - Baie Verte Peninsula

In central Newfoundland, Noranda Exploration Company Limited again had the largest exploration program in the province, in the Noranda-Price Joint Venture area southwest of Grand Falls - the Tally Pond project. Following up on encouraging diamond drilling results encountered in late 1982, Noranda staked a large number of new claims in this area. During 1983, Noranda conducted a variety of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys in the area around the two shallow zones of massive sulfides discovered in 1982. A sizeable drilling program was also completed in the area in 1983 and the company expects to conduct more work, including diamond drilling, in 1984.

Abitibi-Price's exploration efforts were drastically reduced in 1983, with only a number of small programs being conducted on its mineral holdings. Most of its efforts were directed primarily toward the immediate Buchans area, in particular, the Maclean Extension underground work.

Canico (Canadian Nickel Company Ltd.) conducted a sizeable exploration program in 1983 on its claims to the northeast of Noranda's Tally Pond claims. Following Noranda's announcement of encouraging drilling results in late 1982, Canico immediately staked more ground to the northeast (Burnt Pond) of Noranda's holdings. In 1983, Canico had a moderately large field crew in the area conducting a variety of ground surveys. It concluded its 1983 program with a modest diamond drilling program. Canico is expected to be active in the area again during 1984.

A healthy level of activity was again maintained in the north-central and Notre Dame Bay areas. Brinco Mining and joint venture partners continued their efforts in the western Notre Dame Bay area, including diamond drilling programs on Pilleys Island (Brinco) and Long Island (Getty).

U.S. Borax, in joint venture with Murphy Corporation, conducted detailed ground surveys over the Handcamp prospect during 1983. This base-precious metals prospect is located north of the former Gullbridge mines property to the east of the Trans Canada Highway. The company concluded its work on the property with a diamond drilling program during late 1983. Results have not been released; however, the company has since ended its agreement with Lew Murphy.

Late in the year, Dupont Exploration entered into a joint venture with Murphy Corporation on the Gullbridge property. Ground surveys and a small diamond drilling program were conducted before the end of the year.

Barry McHale (Tillicum Resources Ltd.) has claims over the old Lockport base metals property and he conducted some ground surveys on them in 1983.

Maritec Ltd. of Springdale conducted exploration work for R. Short of Lewisporte on claims in the Moreton's Harbour area and on the Baie Verte Peninsula. The targets are precious metals.

IOCC conducted reconnaissance surveys in Central Newfoundland as well as some ground surveys on claims on the Baie Verte Peninsula. All of this activity was terminated in late fall.

Consolidated Rambler Mines conducted a small exploration program on its properties on the Baie Verte Peninsula. A small diamond drilling program was also completed.

Riocanex was active on its claims on the Baie Verte Peninsula, conducting further ground surveys. This is a precious metal prospect.

A West German company has shown some interest in the La Scie silica deposit as a source of high purity silica. Bulk samples were collected in 1983 for analysis. Further developments are expected on this property during early 1984.

Duval International Corporation has staked claims to the northwest of Grand Falls in the North Twin Lakes area. Duval expects to conduct follow-up ground surveys in this area during 1984.

Getty Metals, which holds claims to the southwest of Point Leamington, did very limited work on this project during 1983. It is uncertain whether the company will be active in this area in 1984.

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. conducted some ground survey work in 1983 around the Pt. Leamington massive sulfide deposit that it discovered on Nalco ground in the early 1970's, in the New Bay Pond area north of Grand Falls.

Bay D'Espoir Region

Esso Minerals, which conducted an extensive program on the Ackley City granite during 1981-82, did little work on its claims north of Fortune Bay in 1983 due to severe budget restrictions and a shift in corporate interest to precious metals. Esso has been assessing the tin-tungsten potential of the granites in this region. A small crew spent only about two weeks on the Island in 1983.

Noranda Exploration Company Limited conducted exploration on claims on the Hermitage Peninsula. This was the first year of assessment on these claims and work involved geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical and geophysical surveying. Selco recently staked 69 claims to the south of the Noranda claims.

Further inland, north of Bay D'Espoir, Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. conducted a small exploration program for tin and tungsten on claims staked near the Bay D'Espoir Highway. Kidd Creek also staked more claims in the area during the year.

Harry Tibbo of Tasu Resources conducted a small exploration program on his claims on the northwest Gander River, west of the Bay D'Espoir Highway, during early fall. These properties have potential for base metals and also for chromite. According to results recently released by the company, it appears that it has obtained some interesting chromite assays from several old and also some new chromite prospects. These chromite occurrences occur in serpentinized dunite. Tasu has staked more claims in the area and is expected to be quite active on this project during 1984.

Labrador

Several companies were active in Labrador this year. Saarberg Interplan was active in the Moran Lake area and was the first company to use the map staking mode of mineral land tenure when it acquired 408 claims in August. Uranerz Exploration was exploring in the same region doing reconnaissance ground surveys. IOCC was also active. At Strange Lake on the Quebec-Labrador border, most of IOCC's efforts were directed to the Quebec side. In April, IOCC recorded 116 claims in the Martin Lake area, approximately 50 km east-northeast of Schefferville; it carried out ground surveys on this property during the summer. Southwest of Hopedale, BP Minerals carried out ground surveys as follow-up to an airborne survey done in 1982 over greenstone belts in the area. Labrador Mining and Exploration again carried out a program of assorted ground investigations on its properties in response to the Mineral Holdings Impost Act. Brinco Mining had a very small scale program on its concession areas in Eastern Labrador.

Mineral Legislation Update

There were several significant amendments to legislation affecting mineral exploration in 1983. The Mineral Regulations were amended and consolidated on June 3, 1983. Most of the changes to the amendments were metrification of the map staking and reserved area modes of land tenure. Others were of a housekeeping nature. On July 1, 1983, notice was published that, starting August 2, 1983, anyone interested in acquiring mineral rights in Labrador should apply for map staked or reserved area licences at our office at 95 Bonaventure Avenue, St. John's.

Final approval was given to Bill 53, An Act To Amend The Mineral Act, 1976, on May 31, 1983. The amendments addressed four major items, namely, staking on private surface rights, confidential storage of diamond drill core, compensation for mineral and/or surface rights being returned to the Crown as a result of action under Section 42 of the Act, and work credit awarded for pre-staking reconnaissance or regional surveys.

In December, 1983, the Brinco Principal Agreement was amended. The agreement, due to expire on September 25, 1985, has no provision for continued land tenure other than for mining leases to be issued. This was amended to allow Brinco to stake claims on the concession areas during 1984, these claims to be governed under the Mineral Act. Any areas selected in 1985 would be as extended licences under the Mineral Act. In return, Brinco surrendered large areas of the concession before the end of 1983 and will surrender more before the end of 1984. As well, any future developments and mining leases will be subject to the conditions of the Mineral Act and the Mineral Rights Tax Act.

Prepared by Ken Andrews, Norm Mercer, and Rex Gibbons
Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy

1984-01-05
Rex Gibbons

Number/
Numéro

2

Update 1983
MINING OPERATIONS
IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

MINING

1983 was a mixed year. There were more employment cutbacks and some reduction in production of iron ore in Labrador by Iron Ore Company of Canada. However, Wabush Mines increased production and there were significant production increases on Newfoundland island, particularly at Flintkote, Asarco and Baie Verte Mines.

In recent years, the provincial mining industry has been the leading contributor to the provincial gross domestic product and, until 1981, provided direct employment for nearly 7,000 people. The slump in 1982 caused a drop in the provincial gross domestic product, and the number of people directly employed in the mining industry dropped to about 4,200 in 1983.

Western Labrador, which is the most important mining area of the province, is also the most important iron ore mining area of Canada. It contributes more than 85% of this province's total value of mineral production and about 50% of Canada's iron ore. For three consecutive years, 1979-81, the value of iron ore was around $1 billion. For 1982, the value was approximately $600 million. For 1983, the value was down slightly to $590 million.

The preliminary value of all mineral production for 1983 was $682,400,000, about 2% above the $668,000,000 value in 1982. Metals other than iron accounted for $34,000,000, the largest single contributor being zinc from Newfoundland Zinc Mines Ltd. Nonmetals increased significantly, contributing around $25,000,000 compared to $7.0 million in 1982. The value of structural and aggregate resources (sand, gravel, cement and bricks) was about $17,500,000. Asbestos production was only $1,978,000 in 1982 compared to $53,000,000 in 1981; it rose to $18,000,000 in 1983.

IRON ORE COMPANY OF CANADA

In 1982, IOCC produced about 12.7 million long tons of concentrate at the Carol Project, of which 6.1 million were further processed into pellets. 1983 production was about 11.8 million long tons, 6.2 million of which were pelletized. It is expected that 1984 production will be in the order of 12 to 13 million tons, of which about 6 million tons will be pelletized.

Layoffs at IOCC from June, 1982 to the end of 1983 totalled 1148. This figure does not include people who retired or went on long-term disability. The workforce at IOCC decreased from 2732 to 1584 in a year and a half. The company does not expect to have any shutdowns or major staff reductions in 1984.

WABUSH MINES

In October 1983, William Foster replaced Tim Eby as Resident Manager at Wabush. Eby has moved to a new position in Ontario.

In 1982, production at Wabush Mines was 3.25 million long tons of iron ore concentrates. Production for 1983 was about 4.1 million long tons of concentrates, an increase of 26%, but still about 2 million below capacity. The preliminary forecast for 1984 is 4.6 million tons, an increase of about 12%.

The company had a seven-week shutdown during the summer of 1983, affecting both its Wabush mining operations and its pellet plant in Point Noire, Quebec. It is expected that there may be a shorter shutdown during 1984, but this had not yet been determined.

Layoffs at Wabush Mines in terms of percentage of the workforce have not been as severe as at IOCC. The average workforce in 1982 was 750. The present and projected workforce for 1984 is 620.

ASARCO - BUCHANS UNIT

On January 28, 1983, Asarco Inc. ceased operations at its Buchans base metals mine and mill. However, the mine was maintained on a standby basis and was reactivated within 5 months, with employees being recalled as of June 13, 1983. The reactivation was said to be for a one-year trial period, so a further statement is expected soon on what happens after June, 1984.

The processing of ore started on September 1, 1983. The mill is operating two twelve-hour shifts, three days per week, and is processing 1000 tonnes of ore per day (capacity is 1200).

Mining is being conducted on a two-shift per day schedule, five days per week. Mine development is being conducted on a two-shift per day basis in the area of the Maclean Extension orebody.

The current workforce is 150 employees.

Barite Operation

The Buchans mill was modified in 1980-81 to produce barite in addition to the base metal concentrates. In 1982, barite was produced on a seasonal basis for Baroid of Canada, which marketed the product to offshore drilling companies. None was produced in 1983 but further production is expected after markets are obtained.

The future of Buchans depends upon: (1) the success of the current reactivation; (2) the demand and price for base and precious metals in the near future; and (3) the success of exploration in the area.

GENSTAR FLINTKOTE

This gypsum open-pit mine is operated by Flintkote Holdings Ltd. and is situated at Flat Bay in western Newfoundland. The mine was in operation from May 1 to December 9 in 1983. Production for the year was 595,000 t. This was a 24% increase over 1982 production, which was 479,920 t. Eighteen shipments, totalling 612,000 t of gypsum, were made during the year. An on-site wash plant which produces gypsum from the tailings produced 75,000 t in 1983. Most of the gypsum was consumed by wallboard plants owned by Genstar (the owner of Flintkote) in the U.S. Some (about 5%) was used locally for gyproc wallboard and cement manufacturing at Corner Brook, NFLD.

About 65,000 t of anydrite were sold to the Paul Blum Co., U.S.A., in 1983 and were used in the cement industry.

This operation employed 90 people during 1983. The outlook for 1984 is very good. Production is

forecast to be between 700,000 and 800,000 tonnes.

A new Mine Manager, Don Duncan, was named for this operation in late 1983.

NFLD. MINERALS LTD.

Newfoundland Minerals Ltd., which operates the pyrophyllite open-pit mine at Manuels, Conception Bay, also maintained seasonal production in 1983. Production started on June 1 and ended on Sept. 29. Shipments for the year totalled 35,547 tonnes. This was an increase of 49% over 1982 shipments, which were 23,781 tonnes. The pyrophyllite is used in the production of ceramic tile and related products by the Olean Tile Company in Pennsylvania. Some lower grade materials are used locally in paint and plaster production by Standard Manufacturing Company in St. John's, Newfoundland.

During the production period, the workforce totalled 31, eight less than 1982. During the winter, the workforce will be reduced to 10.

NFLD. ZINC MINES LTD.

Production for 1983 was 566,000 tonnes of ore, and 57,000 t of concentrate, about the same as 1982. Nfld. Zinc had no downtime during the recent recession. Ore reserves are expected to be exhausted by mid-1986 unless new reserves are discovered by the ongoing drilling. Recently discovered extensions added about two years to the initially projected life of the operation.

This underground mine was opened in 1975 and the current workforce is 169 people, approximately the same number as 1982. Edward Hewitt was named Mine Manager in mid-1983, replacing Al Mitchell, who was transferred to the Hemlo area of Ontario.

TRINITY BRICK PRODUCTS LIMITED

Shale is quarried on Random Island for the manufacture of brick at Milton, near Clarenville. The rated capacity of this plant is approximately fourmillion bricks per year. The plant, originally the Pelley operation, has been in operation since 1866 (with intermittent shutdowns). The entire production is for local markets (NFLD.).

The workforce has been relatively steady at about 30 employees. The company will take its annual shutdown from mid-January to April, 1984. The potential for increased sales of brick is excellent. The company recently upgraded the facilities at a cost of approximately $250,000. Capacity has been increased by 10%. The plant operated at close to full capacity during 1983. The outlook for 1984 calls for full utilization of the facility.

BAIE VERTE MINES INC.

Baie Verte Mines Inc., a subsidiary of Transpacific Asbestos Ltd., reactivated the former Advocate asbestos operation in September, 1982.

Employment increased steadily throughout 1983 from about 150 early in the year to 300 towards the end. In September, the company went on a 3-shifts per day, 5 days per week operation in the mill. The mine is also on three shifts, 5 days per week, but for waste removal only.

Maximum workforce is expected to reach 400.

Production at Baie Verte depends entirely on success in securing orders for asbestos fiber. Orders placed in 1983 totalled 44,106 tonnes of fiber. There are an additional 9,992 tonnes of probable sales and

6,155 tonnes of possible sales for a total of 60,213 tonnes. Shipments for 1983 totalled 31,296 tonnes of fiber.

Relatively high waste to ore removal ratios and the need to maintain cash flow and secure markets for its fiber are the main challenges facing this mine.

DUNVILLE MINING

Dunville Mining Company operates, on a seasonal basis, a silica quarry at Villa Marie, Avalon Peninsula. This operation was established to mine a deposit discovered and proven by the Newfoundland Government in the late 1960's. It supplies the silica requirements of the ERCO plant at Long Harbour and is operated under a quarry lease held by ERCO. The silica is used as a flux in the electric reduction of phosphate rock. Other markets are being assessed.

Production in 1983 was 136,000 t; projected production in 1984 is estimated at 150,000 tonnes.

NORTH STAR CEMENT

North Star Cement Ltd. operates limestone and shale quarries at Corner Brook. These two products are used in the production of cement at the cement plant in Corner Brook.

The present workforce consists of 100 full-time employees and 6 temporary summer relief people. This is approximately the same as in recent years.

North Star's present capacity is 130,000 tonnes per year.

Production increased by 57% in 1983 to 88,000 t from 56,000 t in 1982. Projections for 1984 indicate a production of about 75,000 tonnes.

COLLIER POINT BARITE

Eagle Resources Ltd. of Scottsdale, Arizona, has acquired the mining rights to this barite deposit from the Rendall Estate. An underground mining operation is being developed. Management services for the project are provided by East Coast Barite of St. John's (a company incorporated in 1983 in Nfld.). Some mining was done in 1983 and about 1800 t of ore were produced. A jig has been installed for separation of the barite.

SAND AND GRAVEL

Sand and gravel production for Newfoundland is quite significant in terms of amounts produced. Accurate statistics have not been kept until recently.

Statistics for 1981 show the following:

Production - 2,817,655 tonnes
Value - $9,074,300
Employment - 1,447 seasonal
Manhours worked - 244,285

In 1981, 102 quarry permits were issued by the Department of Mines and Energy. In 1982, 110 quarry permits were issued and, in 1983, 173 were issued. There were 1,300 employed in this industry in 1982 for a total of 239,200 manhours worked.

Final figures are not yet available for 1982 but preliminary estimates show that production was down from 1981. No figures are yet available for 1983, but the number of permits issued indicates a significant improvement.

Some of the larger producers of aggregate in the province are:

Lundrigans - Corner Brook

Lundrigans - White Hills (Atlantic Concrete)

Pennecon - St. John's

Concrete Products - St. John's

Prepared by Brian Collins and Rex Gibbons
Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy

Rex Gibbons 1984-01-26

BUSINESS OUTLOOK '84

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY

GROSS VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

SELECTED YEARS	GROSS VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION* IN CANADIAN DOLLARS
1949	$ 27,584,000
1954	42,898,000
1959	72,157,000
1964	182,153,000
1969	256,936,000
1974	448,473,000
1979	1,124,520,000
1980	1,042,577,000
1981	1,194,494,000
1982	668,000,000
1983	682,400,000 (P)

(P) - Preliminary

* - FERROUS - IRON ORE

NON-FERROUS - LEAD, COPPER, ZINC, (with gold and silver values) CADMIUM

NON-METALS - ASBESTOS, GYPSUM, PYROPHYLLITE, SILICA

STRUCTURAL - CEMENT, SAND and GRAVEL, STONE

St. John's, Nfld.
January 20, 1984

BUSINESS OUTLOOK '84

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY

EXPLORATION

ONSHORE MINING EXPLORATION ACTIVITY BY PRIVATE MINING & EXPLORATION COMPANIES

SELECTED YEARS	CANADIAN DOLLARS EXPENDED	NO. OF CLAIMS STAKED	NO. OF CLAIMS IN GOOD STANDING
1949	$ 736,000	271	258
1954	1,540,000	3	
1959	15,665,000	40	
1964	2,626,000	105	
1969	5,711,000	20	
1974	6,349,000	1,455	2,304
1979	13,000,000	6,255	14,560
1980	13,300,000	13,099	20,772
1981	16,033,000	13,661	25,012
1982	12,615,000	4,670	18,517
1983	13,000,000 (P)	4,522	15,288

(P) - Preliminary

St. John's, Nfld.
January 20, 1984